SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #20 – Solutions | ForumIAS

Q.1) With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:
1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.
2. In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.
3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Indian immigration to South Africa had begun in 1890 when the White settlers recruited indentured Indian labour, mainly from South India, to work on the sugar plantations. They faced racial discrimination in South Africa.
Statement 1 is correct. During the early 1900s, Gandhi was instrumental in getting the indentured labour system abolished in the British Empire through the use of the method of passive resistance or civil disobedience, named Satyagraha.
Statement 2 is incorrect. The Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford, invited various Indian leaders to attend a War conference during World War I. Gandhi accepted the invitation and went to Delhi. Gandhi was not happy that leaders like Tilak or the Ali brothers had not been invited to the conference. After meeting the Viceroy, who was very keen that Gandhi should support the resolution on recruiting, Gandhi **supported the government's resolution on recruiting.**
He believed that whole-hearted co-operation with the government will bring India within sight of goal of Swaraj as nothing else will.
Statement 3 is correct. Gandhiji began his salt march from Ahmedabad to Dandi on 12th March 1930. Gandhi and his selected followers reached Dandi beach and broke the salt law by picking up salt left on the shore by the sea.
Gandhi then gave a signal to all Indians to manufacture salt illegally. He wanted the people to break the salt law openly and to prepare themselves for non-violent resistance to police action.
The Government waited for some time before taking any action, and then at last retaliation began. Gandhi was left at liberty, but many other leaders were taken into custody. In dealing with the breakers of the salt law, the police resorted to their usual brutal methods and **The Indian National Congress was declared illegal.**
Source) UPSC 2019

Q.2) With reference to the Indian Statutory Commission of 1927, consider the following statements:
1. It was headed by Lord Birkenhead.
2. It was constituted to enquire and study the working of the government of India act of 1919.
3. It recommended abolition of dyarchy in provinces and establishing representative government instead.
4. The Commission recommended Dominion status for India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

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Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Indian Statutory Commission is popularly known as the Simon Commission. The commission consisted of seven members-four Conservatives, two Labourites, and one Liberal under the **joint chairmanship of the Liberal lawyer, Sir John Simon, and Clement Attlee, the future prime minister.** It was appointed in November 1927 by the British Conservative government under the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin. The commission was **appointed by Lord Birkenhead** after stating the incapability of Indians to take or form any constitutional reforms scheme.

Statement 2 is correct. The Simon Commission was formed to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the **Government of India Act of 1919**. It was formed to suggest, whether & what extent it was advisable to expend restrict or modify the degree of responsible government introduced in India by act 1919.

Statement 3 is correct. The Simon Commission recommended the **abolition of dyarchy in provinces** and **establishing a representative government** in provinces and providing them with enough autonomy. But the British governors of provinces were allowed to retain much of their emergency powers, hence this recommendation on the economy holds very little relevance.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The Simon Commission Report did not recommend providing dominion status to India.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44321/3/Unit-16.pdf

SPECTRUM (CH-SIMON COMMISSION)

Q.3) Which of the following are the recommendations of Simon Commission?

1. Parliamentary Responsibility at the centre
2. Establishment of Consultative councils for greater India
3. Separation of Sindh province from Bombay
4. Unitary structure for Indian Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 4 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Simon Commission which was dispatched to India in 1928 to review the Government of India Act 1919 came up with the two-volume report in May 1930 that made certain recommendations on constitutional framework of India.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Simon Commission report **rejected parliamentary responsibility at the centre**. The Government of India had complete control over the high court whereas the Governor-General was to have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet.

Statement 2 is correct. The Simon Commission had stated that in order to cope with the diversity of the country the ultimate character of the Indian government had to be federal. It suggested that a **Consultative Council for Greater India** should be established which should include the representatives of both the British provinces as well as princely states.

Statement 3 is correct. The Commission recommended that the **Sindh should be separated from Bombay** because it is not a natural part of the Indian subcontinent. This recommendation was later implemented

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by **the Government of India Act 1935 that** made the Bombay Presidency into a regular province and made Sindh a separate province.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The Simon Commission stated that in order to cope with the diversity of the country the ultimate character of the **Indian government had to be federal.** It did not recommend a unitary form of government. It sought to retain direct contact between the British crown and the Indian states.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44321/3/Unit-16.pdf

SPECTRUM (CH-SIMON COMMISSION)

Q.4) With reference to the All-Parties Conference of 1928, consider the following statements:

1. It constituted a committee under Motilal Nehru to draft the Indian Constitution.
2. It adopted a resolution on National Economic Programme.
3. The Muslim league boycotted and did not attend the conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The all-parties Conference that met in February 1928 has representatives of Congress and of other organisations such as Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, etc. This Conference was presided over by Dr. M.A. Ansari.

Statement 1 is correct and 3 is incorrect. In response to Simon Commission, a Working Committee was set up under the **chairmanship of Motilal Nehru** to prepare a constitution for India in consultation with other organisations.

This Committee comprises the congress representatives as well as representatives of other organizations such as the **Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, etc**. met at a conference in February 1928 that came to be known as the **All-Parties Conference.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The resolution on the **National Economic Programme** was **adopted in the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress in 1931**. The resolution included an about-substantial reduction in rent and revenue in the case of landholders and peasants; exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings; relief from agricultural indebtedness; better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work and protection of women workers in the industrial sector; right to workers and peasants to form unions; state ownership and control of key industries, mines and means of transport etc.

Knowledge Base: The All-parties conference **demanded for full Dominion Status** and had **provisions for having responsible government at the Centre and in the provinces.** This was later incorporated in the suggestion of Nehru Report that the Indian Parliament at the Centre should consist of a 500-member House of Representatives elected based on adult suffrage with a tenure of 5 years, a 200-member Senate be elected by provincial councils with one of 7 years. The central government will be headed by a governor-general will be appointed by the British government but will be paid out of the Indian revenues, who would act on the advice of the central executive council responsible to the Parliament. Whereas, the Provincial councils will have a 5-year tenure, headed by a governor acting on the advice of the provincial executive council

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44321/3/Unit-16.pdf

SPECTRUM (CH-SIMON COMMISSION;CDM)

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Q.5) Which of the following statements regarding the Flag Code of India, seen in news recently, is correct?
a) The national flag must be made exclusively from handmade/ spun fabric.
b) The national flag can be displayed by the general public only on Republic Day & Independence Day.
c) The national flag must never be burned or buried.
d) The national flag cannot be worn as a part of any costume below the waist.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Flag Code of India, 2022 laid down rules on how to use, display and hoist the national flag. It took effect on 26 January 2022. The instructions regarding the National Flag are contained in the Flag Code of India 2002 and upheld by the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

Statement a is incorrect: Earlier the tricolour used to be made **exclusively out of hand spun material** using hand making techniques. However, in **recent amendments (December 2021)**, the **machine production** of the tricolour was **allowed**. It allowed the national flag to be made of **polyester or stitched using machines.** Now, the Tricolour can be made of **hand-spun, hand-woven or machine-made cotton, polyester, wool, silk and khadi bunting**.

Statement b is incorrect: The tricolour **may be displayed by any organisation or any member** of the **general public on any special occasion**, such as the Republic or Independence Day, **or any ordinary day as well.** The only caveat is that they must ensure that **all rules for ensuring the respect and dignity** of the flag are **maintained**.

Statement c is incorrect: The **Code permits the burning or burial** of the tricolour, in order to **dispose of it,** if it has been **badly damaged**. Although it is encouraged to store the flags properly, in case they have been damaged **beyond repair** due to some reason, they may be disposed of by **burning, but only in private in a dignified manner**. They may also be **disposed of by burial,** but only **after being folded properly and being placed in a wooden box**.

Statement d is correct: The code **prohibits** the **use of the national flag "as a portion of costume or uniform"**. It **cannot be used as an accessory to be worn below the waist** of any person "nor shall it be embroidered or printed on cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins, undergarments or any dress material.

Knowledge Base:

The flag can be as big or small as one wants "but the ratio of the length to the height (width) of the National Flag shall be 3:2. The flag must always be a rectangle rather than square or any other shape.

It is against rules to display a damaged or dishevelled National Flag

No other flag or bunting shall be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag; nor shall any object including flowers or garlands, or emblem be placed on or above the flag mast from which the National Flag is flown". The Tricolour should never be used as a festoon, rosette, bunting or for a decorative purpose. No advertisements should be festooned to the pole from which it flies.

The National Flag cannot be flown on any vehicle except those of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Governor and other dignitaries. The flag should also not be used to cover the sides, back, and top of any vehicle.

People, who are waving flags made of paper, should not throw these on the ground after the ceremony. The flag "shall not be allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in the water.

Source: https://www.firstpost.com/explainers/har-ghar-tiranga-how-to-disposing-of-the-national-flag-flag-code-india-independence-day-11061961.html#:~:text=The%20Flag%20Code%20of%20India%2C%202022%2C%20which%20was%20amended%20vide,polyester%20or%20stitched%20using%20machines.

https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/tricolour-display-rules-independence-day-explained-8086735/

Q.6) Consider the following pairs:

List I National movements	**List II Began during the Viceroyship of**
1. Non-Cooperation movement	Lord Chelmsford
2. Civil disobedience movement	Lord Irwin
3. Quit India movement	Lord Wavell

How many pairs mentioned above are correct?
a) Only one pair
b) Only two pairs
c) All the three pairs
d) None of the pairs

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Pair 1 is correct: Lord Chelmsford served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921. **It was during the time of Lord Chelmsford, the Khilafat movement and Non-Cooperation Movement began. The withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement took place during the tenure of Lord Reading.**
Pair 2 is correct: Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. During that time, Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India. Gandhi formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement on April 6, 1930 by picking a handful of salt after the completion of historic 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, thus breaking the salt law imposed by the Government. He was the major force behind the movement and inspired grass-root participation in the freedom struggle.
Pair 3 is incorrect: Lord Linlithgow (1936 – 1944) was the viceroy of India during Quit India Movement in 1942. Lord Wavell was the viceroy of India during the period of 1944 to 1947. Quit India movement was an all-out campaign organized by the Mahatma Gandhi to compel British withdrawal from India, after the failure of the Cripps Mission to reach a compromise.
Source: A brief history of modern India spectrum. Appendices. Page no- 821,822.

Q.7) With reference to the response of Muslim leaders to the Nehru Report, consider the following statements:
1. The Muslim League demanded representation of Muslims in all elected bodies in every province.
2. The Muslim leaders adopted 'Delhi Proposals' to protest against the recommendations of Nehru Report.
3. The Muslim League demanded federal system of government with residuary powers to the provinces.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

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Statement 1 is correct. Jinnah came up with the **fourteen points** in response to Nehru report. These 14 points became the basis of future propaganda of the Muslim League. One of the points of demand was that **all legislatures and elected bodies to have adequate representation of Muslims** in every province without reducing a majority of Muslims in a province to a minority or equality.
Statement 2 is incorrect. The Muslim leaders adopted 'Delhi Proposals' before the setting up of Nehru Committe and framing of Nehru Report. In December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. These proposals came to be known as the 'Delhi Proposals'
Statement 3 is correct. An **All-India Muslim Conference** that was held in Delhi on 1 January 1929 passed a resolution emphasizing that since India is a vast country, with a lot of diversity it required a **federal system of government** in which the states would have complete autonomy and residuary powers. Though, this proposed demand was not accommodated in the Nehru report.
Source: SPECTRUM (CH-SIMON COMMISSION)
ICSE book class X part-2- CH- the National movement during 1st world war
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44321/3/Unit-16.pdf

Q.8) Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect** about the Lahore Session (1929) of the Indian National Congress?
1. It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. It was the first time when the Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses.
3. The Congress accepted the British offer to join the Round Table Conferences.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 3 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. The Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in December 1929 was presided by **Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.**
Statement 2 is incorrect. The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic **'Purna Swaraj' (total independence) resolution at its Lahore session** and a public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 to celebrate as 'Independence Day'. **But it was during the Karachi session of INC in 1931** where the Congress for the first time mentioned what swaraj means for the masses.
Statement 3 is incorrect. The INC in Lahore Session decided to Boycott the Round Table conference. Hence during **first Round Table Conference between November 1930 and January 1931** the congress leaders refused to attend it.
Source: SPECTRUM(CH-CDM)

Q.9) With reference to Salt Satyagraha, consider the following statements:
Assertion(A): Women had to fight for their right to participate in the Salt Satyagraha.
Reason(R): Gandhi initially did not favour the participation of women.
Which of the options given below is/are correct?
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is true, but (R)is false

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d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

The participation of women in the national struggle gave an immense force to the struggle. But, during the **Salt Satyagraha** the **Women had to fight for their right to participate in the movement** as initially **Mahatma Gandhi also opposed women's participation.** He refused on the ground that **Britishers would call Indian's cowards** for hiding behind the women. However later after the persuasion by Sarojini Naidu, he allowed women to join the movement and even urged women of each of the 24 villages where he stopped during the Dandi march to step out of their homes and make salt.

This women participation in national movements even gave them a place in the professions, in the governance of India, and it could pave the way for equality with men.

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess209.pdf

https://www.livemint.com/mint-lounge/features/the-women-who-heeded-gandhi-s-call-1554530300409.html

Q.10) With reference to the advantages of the technique of direct seeding of rice over that of transplantation method, consider the following statements:

1. It helps with weed suppression
2. It results in lower methane emission
3. It leads to water conservation
4. It results in improved physical characteristics of soil

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Transplanting after repeated puddling is the conventional method of rice (*Oryza sativa*) growing which is not only intensive water use but also cumbersome and laborious. It involves growing rice saplings in a nursery and then shifting them to a field with standing water for the remainder of its life cycle. Different problems like lowering water table, scarcity of labour during peak periods, deteriorating soil health demands some alternative establishment method to sustain productivity of rice as well as natural resources. Direct seeded rice (DSR), probably the oldest method of crop establishment, is gaining popularity because of its low-input demand. It involves the immediate sowing of seeds on a dry levelled field using a tractor.

It was recently in news as a switch to this system failed to fight the dangerous rate of groundwater depletion in Punjab.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Increased weed growth is in fact one of the **few disadvantages** of the DSR method. Since the **standing water is absent**, **many weeds** that weren't able to stand the anoxic conditions, now **get the opportunity to grow and compete** with the crop for space and nutrients. Hence this statement is **incorrect.**

Statement 2 is correct: The h**igh methane emissions** from rice crops are **due to the fermentation by bacteria thriving in standing waters.** Since the **DSR method eliminates this standing water**, the bacteria

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and along with them, the **methane emissions are also lowered**. This helps in **lowering the threat of climate change,** as methane is a greenhouse gas.

Statement 3 is correct: The **crop duration to maturity** is very **less in DSR**, and also there is **no standing water to be maintained** around the seedlings. This **improves water use efficiency**, and **reduces overall requirement of water as an input**. Hence this leads to **water conservation**.

Statement 4 is correct: The soil is not disturbed much during this technique of rice cultivation. Also, it does not remain perpetually waterlogged, leading to reduced capillary action and saving the soil from becoming unnecessarily saline and infertile. No tilled soils tend to be cooler than others, partly because a surface layer of plant residues is present. Carbon is sequestered in the soil enhancing its quality Thus this technique of rice cultivation leads to improved physical characteristics of soil.

Knowledge Base:

Other Advantages

it saves labour

Saves drudgery

Early crop maturity

Low Production cost

Better synergy with other crops, allows more opportunities of intercropping

Disadvantages:

Lower yield

Increased seed demand

Requires laser land levelling which is costly

Herbicide resistance

Higher nitrous oxide emissions

Nutrient issues

Source: https://timesagriculture.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-direct-seeding-rice-dsr/ https://www.agriculturejournal.org/volume5number1/direct-seeded-rice-prospects-problemsconstraints-and-researchable-issues-in-india/#:~:text=It%20offers%20certain%20advantages%20viz,fit%20in%20different%20cropping%20systems.

https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/direct-seeded-rice-why-this-water-saving-method-failed-in-punjab-this-year-83533

Q.11) Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India
2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
3. The Independent Labour Party

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 2 and 3 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect. The Peasants and Workers Party of India was founded in 1948 by Marxist leaders such as Keshav Rao Jedhe, Nana Patil and others. Thus, it was not established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Option 2 is correct. The second political party established by Ambedkar was the All India Scheduled Castes Federation. **Founded in 1942, it was first all India political party exclusively for Scheduled Castes.**

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Option 3 is correct. In 1936, **Babasaheb Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party,** which contested the 1937 Bombay election to the Central Legislative Assembly for the 13 reserved and 4 general seats, securing 11 and 3 seats respectively.
Source: UPSC 2012

Q.12) Why did Gandhi choose Salt as a symbol for protest during the Civil Disobedience Movement?
1. The salt is psychologically related to the people of all classes.
2. There was state monopoly over salt manufacturing and selling.
3. The price of salt was high.
4. It is an important ingredient in Indian foods.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Salt March also called Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha is a major nonviolent protest action in India led by Mahatma Gandhi in March–April 1930.
Statement 1 is correct. Salt is a commodity of millions of people in India that could easily be linked with the most concrete and universal grievance of the poor. Though salt holds fewer monetary benefits it has **physiologically important income** like Khadi that is related to the poor and all other classes through self-help. Hence it easily symbolizes the masses.
Statement 2 is correct. The Britisher exercised the **monopoly over salt trade and manufacturing** by **Britain's Salt Act of 1882** that prohibited Indians from collecting or selling salt, a staple in their diet. Indian citizens were forced to buy the vital mineral from their British rulers, who, in addition to exercising a monopoly over the manufacture and sale of salt, also charged a heavy salt tax.
Statement 3 is correct. The British levied high taxes on the salt. According to the salt law, people have to pay an 8.2% tax to the British government for the salt, which was badly affecting the lower-class Indians the most. The British officials **forced the people to buy it at expensive rates.** Hence both the high taxes and the high prices led the prices of salt reach heights making Gandhi realise the aggressive policies of Britishers against Indians and made it as a symbol of Satyagraha.
Statement 4 is correct. Salt is an essential item of our Indian food that is used by the rich or the poor person in the same quantity. Being an i**nevitable item for Indian food, the large taxes** on it can starve millions of people, make them sick, and hurt them leaving them helpless in the most inhuman way. That is why Gandhi choose it as a symbol through which it can convey its message to millions.
Source: SPECTRUM(CH-CDM)
https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/dandi-march-why-mahatma-gandhi-broke-the-salt-law-to-commence-the-civil-disobedience-movement-1187528-2018-03-12
https://www.history.com/topics/india/salt-march

Q.13) Consider the following statements with reference to the comparison between Civil Disobedience Movement and Non-Cooperation Movement:
1. The objective of the Civil Disobedience Movement was complete independence while Non-cooperation aimed at remedying Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.
2. Unlike Non-cooperation movement, in civil disobedience movement the methods of protest involved violation of law from the beginning.

3. The participation of Muslim's in Civil Disobedience Movement was more than Non-Cooperation Movement.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: The **objective of the civil disobedience movement** was **complete independence** (poorna swarajya) and **not just remedying two specific wrongs** and a vaguely-worded swaraj while the **Non-cooperation movement aimed at the removal of Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.** The Khilafat Movement was an Islamist political protest campaign launched to restore the caliph of the Ottoman Caliphate and to promote Muslim interests and to bring the Muslim in national struggle. Mahatma Gandhi and the Khilafat leaders promised to work and fight together for the causes of Khilafat and Swaraj.
Statement 2 is correct: Unlike Non-cooperation movement, civil disobedience movement involved the violation of law from the very beginning and not just non-cooperation with foreign rule. There was a decline in forms of protests involving the intelligentsia during the civil disobedience movement. Large number of protests by the Lawyers giving up practice, students giving up government schools to join national schools and colleges experienced during the non-cooperation movement.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The Muslim participation during civil disobedience movement was nowhere near during the non-cooperation movement. Muslim leaders stayed away from the civil disobedience movement because there was an active government encouragement to communal dissension. Still, some areas such as the North West Frontier Province saw an overwhelming participation.
Source: A brief history of modern India spectrum.

Q.14) With reference to the Indian National Movement, consider the following statements:
1. The Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party was founded by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
2. The Congress Socialists party was founded by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose.
3. Abhinav Bharat, a secret society of revolutionary nationalist, was established by V. D. Savarkar.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: After Gandhi's arrest at the end of the Non-cooperation movement in 1922 a debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the Non-Cooperation Movement. One section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan, known as swarajists, wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils. While the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No changers', opposed council entry. **Due to this schism Motilal Nehru and C R Das left the congress and formed Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or simply Swarajist Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.**

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Statement 2 is incorrect: The decision to form the congress socialist party was made in the jails during 1930-31 by a group of young congressmen who were disenchanted with Gandhian strategy and attracted by sociologist ideology. **Congress socialist party was founded by Jayaprakash Narayanan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani in Bombay in 1934.**

Statement 3 is correct: Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) was a secret society of revolutionary nationalist **founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (V.D.Savarkar) and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904.**

Source: Spectrum the brief history of modern India: Chapter 17- Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

Q.15) With reference to the cultivation of Opium in India, consider the following statements:
1. Cultivation of opium is legally allowed under regulated circumstances in India.
2. The cultivation of opium is allowed only in the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh.
3. Private sector is not allowed to cultivate or sell opium in India.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Opium is a natural substance obtained from poppy seeds and its derivatives are mainly used for pain management. "The extracts from opium poppy such as morphine are potent painkillers and are mainly prescribed to cancer patients,". The opium product codeine is helpful in cough suppression. It is used illicitly for smoking, drinking, or even eating as pills. The addictive properties of opium are the reason that the cultivation of poppy is highly regulated around the world. Recently the government opened up the highly regulated sector of opium cultivation to the private sector.

Statement 1 is correct: India is **one of the few (12) countries** in the world where **Opium is legally cultivated**. India is **signatory** to the **United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961** and as a licit producer of opium, India is required to adhere to the regulations under the said convention. In India opium poppy cultivation is **prohibited** under **Section 8 of NDPS Act, 1985, except** under a **licence** issued by the **Central Bureau of Narcotics under Rule 8 of NDPS Rules, 1985**. So, growing of opium is legal but heavily regulated.

Statement 2 is correct: At present, the licit opium poppy cultivation is **permitted by the Govt**. of India in **selected tract**s in t**hree traditionally opium growing States** namely **Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Up **until recently**, the c**ultivation and sale** of opium was very heavily regulated and the **private sector was not allowed** to participate on a large scale. However, the NDPS Act empowers the Central Government to permit and regulate cultivation of opium poppy for **medical and scientific purposes. Using** this very power, the government in **July 2022 opened** the **cultivation and sale to the private sector for medicinal purposes**. Bajaj Healthcare has become the first company to win tenders for producing concentrated poppy straw that is used to derive alkaloids that are the active pharmaceutical ingredient in pain medication and cough syrups.

Knowledge Base:

History of Opium trade in India:

India has been growing poppy at least since the 15th century, as per Ain-i-Akbari

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The British East India Company assumed monopoly on the cultivation of poppy when the Mughal Empire was on the decline, and the entire trade was brought under government control by 1873.
After India gained independence, the cultivation and trade of opium passed on to the Indian government, with the activity being controlled by The Opium Act, 1857, The Opium Act, 1878, and The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. At present, the cultivation and processing of poppy and opium is controlled by the provisions of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act and Rules.
India's Opium Policies:
The government announces the licensing policy for opium cultivation every year, providing details on minimum qualifying yield, the maximum area that can be cultivated by a single cultivator, and the maximum benefit that is allowed to cultivators for damage to the crop due to natural causes.
The cultivation of opium poppy is strictly monitored and the government uses satellite images to check for illicit cultivation. Once the crop is ready, they have a formula on how much the yield should be.
This entire quantity is then bought by the government and processed in its own factories. The opium produced in the country is currently processed entirely at the Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories in Uttar Pradesh's Ghazipur and Madhya Pradesh's Neemuch. Products such as morphine, codeine, thebaine, and oxycodone are produced.
Source: https://dor.gov.in/narcoticdrugspsychotropic/licensed-cultivation-opium#:~:text=Opium%20cultivation%20is%20permitted%20in,license%20in%20the%20succeeding%20year.
https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/india-opium-production-regulation-bajaj-healthcare-8040545/
http://cbn.nic.in/html/operations.html

Q.16) With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, why the Gandhi-Irwin pact was criticized by radical nationalists?
a) Gandhi failed to obtain the right of making salt even for personal consumption.
b) Gandhi failed to obtain a commitment from viceroy regarding political independence for Indians.
c) Gandhi failed to obtain the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
d) Gandhi failed to convince Irwin to withdraw emergency ordinances.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Round Table Conferences were convened by the British government in London. The first meeting regarding the round table conference was held without the pre-eminent political leader in India in November 1930. On January 25, 1931, Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally. The Congress Working Committee authorized Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions a Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people.
The Gandhi-Irwin Pact placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government. Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on–
(a) immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence.
(b) Remission of all fines not yet collected
(c) Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties
(d) Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned
(e) Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale). **Hence, Option a is incorrect**
(f) Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing. **Hence, Option c is incorrect**
(g) Withdrawal of emergency ordinances. Hence, **Option d is incorrect**

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Option b is correct. The Gandhi Irwin pact was criticized by radical nationalists because Gandhi was **not able to obtain a commitment from viceroy regarding political independence for Indians**.
Source: Themes in Indian history. Part III NCERT. Chapter name- MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT. Page no-360

Q.17) Which of the following is/are the recommendations of the Nehru Report?
1. Formation of linguistic provinces
2. Separate electorates for Muslims
3. Complete disassociation of state from religion
4. Complete Independence for India.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
a) 3 and 4 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Nehru Report that came in 1928 contained no federal features but was important due to its organised opinion of most of the Indian leadership on the communal problem.
Statement 1 is correct. The Nehru report which was formed by the committee under chairmanship of Motilal Nehru recommended **formation of linguistic provinces**. It even recommended joint electorates with seats reserved for the minorities on population basis except in Bengal and Punjab.
Statement 2 is incorrect. The report rejected the demand of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats.
Statement 3 is correct. The Nehru Report proposed that the Constitution should provide for liberty of conscience and religion and demanded **complete dissociation of State from religion.**
Statement 4 is incorrect. It called for Dominion Status not complete Independence.
Source: ICSE book class X part-2- CH- the National movement during 1st world war
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44321/3/Unit-16.pdf

Q.18) To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress Session of 1929, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government. Which of the following represent these demands?
1. Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly
2. Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio
3. Reduction of land revenue by 50 per cent.
4. Allow popular control of issue of firearms licenses.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

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To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, **Mahatma Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government** and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows.

• Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
• Introduce total prohibition.
• Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
• **Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licenses.**
• Release political prisoners.
• Accept Postal Reservation Bill.
• Specific Bourgeois Demands
• **Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d**
• Introduce textile protection.
• Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
• Specific Peasant Demands
• **Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.**
• **Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.**

There was no positive response from the government on these demands and the Congress Working Committee invested Gandhi with full powers to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement at a time and place of his choice. By February-end, Gandhi had decided to make salt the central formula for the movement.

Source: The brief history of modern India. Chapter name- CDM and Round Table Conferences. Page no-370,371.

Q.19) Consider the following statements with reference to the Salt Satyagraha during the Indian freedom movement:

1. C. Rajagopalachari organized a salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranniyam in Tamil Nādu.
2. Military style camps were set up to serve as the headquarters of the Salt Satyagraha in the Punjab region.
3. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya broke the salt law at Wadala.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 2 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: C. Rajagopalachari organized a salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast of Tamil Nadu to break the salt law. The salt march event was followed by widespread picketing of foreign cloth shops. The anti-liquor campaign gathered forceful support in interior regions of Coimbatore, Madura, Virdhanagar, etc. C. Rajagopalachari tried to keep the movement non-violent however violent eruptions of masses and the violent repressions of the police began.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A number of **Sibirams (military style camps)** were set up to serve as the **headquarters of the Salt Satyagraha in the Andhra region (and not in Punjab region).** District salt marches were also organized in east and west Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. The merchants contributed to Congress funds, and the dominant caste Kamma and Raju cultivators defied repressive measures. But the mass support during the non-cooperation movement was missing during the civil disobedience movement.

Statement 3 is correct: On 16 April about 500 Satyagrahis left the Congress House and proceeded to Wadala. They processed salt for sale and violated the provision of Section 3 of Bombay Salt Act. This

satyagraha was led by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, D.R. Charpure, S.K. Patil, C.K. Narayanswami, Gajendranath Sharma and Canpatishankar N. Desai.
Source: A brief history of modern India. Spectrum. Chapter name- CDM and Round Table Conferences. Page no-373 and 374.

Q.20) Recently, Government of India has decided to promote the cultivation of dragon fruit. In this context, which one of the statements is correct regarding 'Dragon Fruit'?
a) It is grown only in South Asian and South East Asian countries.
b) China is the world's largest producer and exporter of dragon fruit.
c) It can be grown in almost all kinds of soil without much water requirement.
d) Mountainous and cold areas in India are most suitable for dragon fruit cultivation.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The **Government of India** has decided to promote the cultivation of **dragon fruit**, known as a "**super fruit" for its health benefits**. At present, Dragon fruit is cultivated in 3,000 hectares. The plan is to increase cultivation to 50,000 hectares in five years.
Option a is incorrect: Dragon Fruit is the fruit of a species of **wild cactus indigenous to South and Central America**, where it is called pitaya or pitahaya. Dragon fruit is cultivated in many regions around the world including Peru, Mexico, South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, the United States, the Caribbean, and Australia.
Option b is incorrect: The **world's largest producer and exporter** of dragon fruit is **Vietnam**. The Vietnamese call it "Thanh long" which translates to "dragon's eyes". In India, Mizoram tops among the States that cultivate Dragon Fruit.
Option c is correct: Dragon Fruit grows in **all kinds of soil, and does not require much water**. The plant doesn't need productive land as it can give maximum production from non-productive, less fertile areas also.
Option d is incorrect: All the **States in India except cold areas are suitable for dragon fruit** cultivation. Dragon fruit is considered to be one of the tropical superfoods due to its nutrient richness. It is rich in nutrients and low in calories. It is believed to help in the control of chronic illnesses, improve the health of the alimentary canal and boost the body's immunity.

The Gujarat Government recently renamed dragon fruit as **Kamalam (lotus)** and announced an incentive for farmers who cultivate it.
Source: Dragon Fruit: Centre to promote dragon fruit cultivation in 50,000 hectares -ForumIAS Blog

Q.21) With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements:
1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.

3. It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.
Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) None

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Within Congress, 'Congress Socialist Party' in 1934 was founded J P Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani. Its members were critical of tactics and strategy of Gandhi as well as of Communists. **They wanted to give Congress a socialist direction by working from within the congress and organising peasants and workers outside the congress.** The party mainly consisted of three ideologies – Maxian Socialism, Fabianism and Gandhian Socialism. They stood for abolition of Capitalism, Zamindari and princely states. They did not advocate separate electorates for minorities and oppressed classes.
Source) UPSC 2015

Q.22) Gandhi had planned a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works during the Civil Disobedience Movement, but was arrested before he could put that into action. Thereafter, who among the following leaders led the Dharasana Salt Satyagraha?
1. Sarojini Naidu
2. Imam Sahib
3. Manilal
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Abbas Tyabji
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Dharasana Satyagraha was a protest against the **British salt tax in colonial India in May, 1930**. Following the conclusion of the Salt March to Dandi, Mahatma Gandhi chose a non-violent raid of the Dharasana Salt Works in Gujarat as the next protest against British rule. But before he could begin the salt march at dharasana, he was arrested. Later the **Dharasana Satyagraha** was organized by the **Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib and Manilal (Gandhi's son) and Abbas Tyabji (Jawaharlal Nehru was not a part of Dharasana Satyagraha).** The unarmed and peaceful crowd was met with a brutal lathi charge which left 2 dead and 320 injured. This new form of salt satyagraha was eagerly adopted by people in Wadala (Bombay), Karnataka (Sani Katta Salt Works), Andhra, Midnapore, Bala sore, Puri and Cuttack.
Source: A brief history of modern India spectrum. Chapter name- CDM and Round Table Conferences. Page no-375.
https://www.thehindu.com/children/marching-to-freedom/article26661034.ece

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Q.23) Consider the following statements with reference to the extent of mass participation during Civil Disobedience Movement:
1. Merchants and Petty Traders were not much enthusiastic in implementing the boycott during civil disobedience movement.
2. Major labour upsurges coincided with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Tribals kept themselves away from the movement.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) None of the above

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The Civil Disobedience Movement began on March 12 when Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi on April 6. The violation of the law was seen as a symbol of the Indian people's resolve not to live under British-made laws and therefore under British rule.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Merchants and Petty Traders were **very enthusiastic** during the civil disobedience movement. In Tamil Nadu and Punjab areas the traders' associations and commercial bodies **were active in implementing the boycott (and not inactive)** during the civil disobedience Movement.
Statement 2 is incorrect: No major labour upsurges coincided with the civil disobedience movement. However, the massive participation of peasants and business groups compensated for decline of other features during the civil disobedience movement.
Statement 3 is incorrect: One of the features of the movement was that tribals also actively participated in the disobedience movements. Tribals were active participants in Central Provinces, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Q.24) Consider the following statements with reference to the Second-Round Table Conference:
1. Congress was represented by Gandhi and Tej Bahadur Sapru.
2. Gandhi demanded for the establishment of a responsible government at the Centre as well as in the provinces.
3. At the conference, Separate electorates were demanded by Muslims and depressed classes.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
As the recommendations of the Simon Commission report were clearly inadequate. The Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin, and the Prime Minister of Britain, Ramsay MacDonald, agreed that a round table conference should be held.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Indian National Congress** nominated **Gandhi as its sole representative.** There were a large number of Indian participants, besides the Congress. **Tej Bahadur Sapru**, represented the **Liberals** at the conference.
Statement 2 is correct: Gandhi was of the opinion that there was a need of a partnership between Britain and India on the basis of equality. **Gandhi put forward the demand for the immediate establishment of a**

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responsible government at the center as well as in the provinces. Gandhi discarded the idea of separate electorates for the minorities. He also reiterated that the Congress alone represented political India.

Statement 3 is correct: The session of second round table conference got deadlocked on the question of **separate electorates demanded by the Muslims, depressed classes**, Christians and Anglo-Indians. All these came together in a 'Minorities' Pact'. Gandhi fought desperately against this concerted move to make all constitutional progress conditional on the solving of this issue.

Source: The brief history of modern India spectrum. Chapter name- CDM and Round Table Conferences. Page no-386.

Q.25) With reference to the contributions of Prafulla Chandra Ray, consider the following statements:

1. He successfully discovered the stable compound of Mercurous Nitrite.
2. One of his famous books is Life and Experience of a Bengali Chemist.
3. He invented the crescograph which is a device for measuring the growth of plants.
4. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works was founded by him.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1, 2 and 4 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Recently, **Ministry of Culture** organised a curtain raiser for two days International Conference on the **"Contributions of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray as a Chemist and Freedom Fighter"** at the **Department of Chemistry, Delhi.** Prafulla Chandra Ray (1861-1944) was a well-known Indian scientist and teacher and one of the first "modern" Indian chemical researchers. He is known as **"Father of Indian Chemistry".**

Statement 1 is correct: Prafulla Chandra Ray discovered the stable compound **Mercurous Nitrite** (Hg2(NO3)2.) **in 1895.** It is relevant to mention here that **stable mercury(I) complexes are sparse** in literature, even today, owing to the instability of mercury(I) towards disproportionation to mercury (II) and metallic mercury in solution. Moreover, the n**itrite ion is not very stable and can undergo facile decomposition.** The compound, Hg2(NO3)2 is thus a fascinating example of a stable substance composed of two relatively unstable ions.

Statement 2 is correct: Prafulla Chandra Ray contributed articles in Bengali to many monthly magazines, particularly on scientific topics. He published the first volume of his **autobiography *Life and Experience of a Bengali Chemist* in 1932**, and dedicated it to the youth of India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Jagadish Chandra Bose is considered the **father of Bengali science fiction, and also invented the crescograph, a device for measuring the growth of plants**. A crater on the moon has been named in his honour.

Statement 4 is correct: **Prafulla Chandra Ray** was the founder of **Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals**, India's first pharmaceutical company. It manufactures industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals like antibiotic injectables, tablets and capsules; and household products. It is **India's first government owned-pharmaceutical enterprise**.

Source: 0042-0049 (ias.ac.in)

Prafulla Chandra Ray: Icon of Science, pharma sector - Hindustan Times

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Q.26) Which of the following demands were accepted by British under Gandhi- Irwin pact?
1. Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption
2. Remission and return of all fines that was collected during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Return of all lands confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement
4. Demand for public inquiry into police excesses
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people on February 14, 1931. Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally after the signing of Gandhi-Irwin pact.
Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on:
(a) To immediately release all political prisoners not convicted of violence
(b) Remission of all fines not yet collected. Hence Option 2 is incorrect.
(c) **Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties (not all lands but only those land which was not sold to third party). Hence Option 3 is incorrect.**
(d) Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned
(e) Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption but not for sale. Hence Option 1 is correct.
(f) Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
(g) Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.
(h) Suspension of the civil disobedience movement.
The viceroy under the Gandhi Irwin pact turned down two of Gandhi's demands:
1) **Viceroy turned down the demand for public inquiry into police excesses. (Hence Option 4 is incorrect)**
2) Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.
Source: The brief history of modern India spectrum. Chapter name- CDM and Round Table Conferences. Page no-379.

Q.27) With reference to the role of Mahatma Gandhi as a Social reformer, consider the following statements:
1. He never allowed religious issues to mix with political issues.
2. He wanted the 'Caste- Hindus' to work for the betterment of untouchables.
3. He was against the practise of both polygamy and Purdah system.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Gandhiji hoped that by coupling non-cooperation with Khilafat, India's two major religious communities, Hindus and Muslims, could collectively bring an end to colonial rule. For Swaraj,

Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs will have to unite. Hence Gandhi **allowed the intermixing of religion with politics** to defeat the British.

Statement 2 is correct: While marching for Salt Satyagraha, in one village Wasna, Gandhiji **told the upper castes** that "if you are out for Swaraj, you must serve untouchables. You won't get Swaraj merely by the repeal of the salt taxes or other taxes. For Swaraj you must make amends for the wrongs which you did to the untouchables.

Statement 3 is correct: He was against both Polygamy and Child marriage. He was of the view that **chastity can't be protected by the surrounding wall of the purdah**. It must grow from **within**, why do we think always chastity in relation to women but not in connection with men. **He also emphasized on monogamy**. Women should not consider them as an object of man's lust. Women are a companion of man gifted with equal mental capabilities

Source: 12th NCERT Volume 3

Q.28) Mahatma Gandhi laid a great emphasis on the use of Charkha (Spinning Wheel). In this context, consider the following statements:

1. He believed that Charkha would help in promoting the large-scale industrialisation of villages.
2. He believed that Charkha would help in propagating his vision of gram swaraj.
3. He believed that Charkha would help in breaking the traditional boundaries of caste system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: By Spinning and weaving, Gandhi thought that **individuals and villages would become more self-sufficient.** He never intended the large-scale industrialisation of villages through spinning of Charkha.

Statement 2 is correct: According to Gandhi, the development of handicrafts through Charkha would add to the total resources of the individual and the village and thus enable both to be self-sufficient and self-regulating. For him **handicrafts** were an integral and vital part of his **programme to revive villages, to make them self-sufficient and to give back to individuals the dignity to regulate their lives and ultimately to fulfil his vision of Gram-Swaraj.**

Statement 3 is correct: He requested all nationalist leaders to spend some time each day working on the charkha. He told them that the act of spinning charkha together would help them to **break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system.**

Source: NCERT CRAFT TRADITIONS OF INDIA: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE - Chapter 3

Q.29) With reference to the history of modern India, consider the following statements

1. Responsivists and non responsivists split occurred within the swarajist group.
2. Responsivists favoured a non-constitutional protest against the British government after the end of the Non-Cooperation movement.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai and Madan Mohan Malaviya are some of the prominent responsivists.
4. The responsivists vacated their seat in legislative councils after the launch of civil disobedience movement.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: A split among Swarajists occurred on communal and Responsivist-Non-responsivist lines. The government strategy of dividing the Swarajists—the more militant from the moderate, the Hindus from the Muslims—was successful. The death of C.R. Das in 1925 weakened it further.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Responsivists** among Swarajists advocated **cooperation with the government and holding office** wherever possible. Besides, they also wanted to protect the so-called Hindu interests. So, the Responsivists were **not in favour of a non-constitutional protest against the British government** after the end of the Non-Cooperation movement and preferred holding the office. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
Statement 3 is correct: Some of the Responsivists among Swarajists were **Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar.**
Statement 4 is correct: While the **Non responsivist such as Motila Nehru** reiterated faith in mass civil disobedience and **withdrew from legislatures in March 1926**, the **Responsivists** went to the 1926 elections as a party in disarray, and did not fare well on the whole. **In 1930, they finally walked** out as a result of the Lahore Congress resolution on **purna swaraj** and the **beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.**
Source: Spectrum the brief history of modern India: Chapter 17- Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

Q.30) Recently launched "ISRO System for Safe & Sustainable Operation" (IS4OM) to
a) Study celestial sources in X-ray, optical and UV spectral bands.
b) Carry out round-the-clock imaging of the Sun to track solar storms which are likely to hit our planet.
c) Provide a comprehensive and timely information of the Space environment to users.
d) Demonstrate indigenous capability to undertake human space flight mission.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Recently, Union Minister of State, Atomic Energy and Space, Dr Jitendra Singh inaugurated **ISRO System for Safe & Sustainable Operation" (IS4OM)** at ISRO Control Centre, in Bengaluru

1) **IS4OM** is part of the space situational awareness (SSA) programme to identify space debris and monitor them. It will identify the potential collision of India's active satellites with other space objects and avoid collisions with proper maneuvering to save India's space assets.
2) **IS4OM facility** will aid India in achieving its **SSA (Space Situational Awareness) goals** by providing a **comprehensive and timely information of the Space environment to users**. This **multi-domain awareness platform** will bring a prompt, accurate and efficient information on on-orbit collision, fragmentation, atmospheric re-entry risk, space based strategic information, hazardous asteroids and space weather forecast.
3) It will **safeguard Indian space assets, mitigate collision threats from space objects**, to provide information for strategic purposes and research activities in Space Debris and Space Situational Awareness

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Option a is incorrect: AstroSat is the first dedicated Indian astronomy mission aimed at studying **celestial sources in X-ray, optical and UV spectral bands** simultaneously. It was launched on a PSLV-XL on 28 September 2015.

Option b is incorrect: ISRO is preparing for its first scientific expedition to study the Sun, **Aditya-L1**. It will study the Sun's corona (Visible and Near infrared rays), Sun's photosphere (soft and hard X-ray), chromosphere (Ultra Violet), solar emissions, solar winds and flares, and Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs), and will **carry out round-the-clock imaging of the Sun**.

Option d is incorrect: The objective of **Gaganyaan programme** is to demonstrate indigenous capability to undertake human space flight mission to LEO. As part of this programme, two unmanned missions and one manned mission are approved by Government of India (GoI).

Source: Union Minister inaugurates IS4OM to safeguard Indian space assets; says about 60 startups have registered with ISRO | The Financial Express

https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1840795

Q.31) Consider the following pairs:

Movement/ Organization	***Leader***
1. All India Anti-Untouchability League	Mahatma Gandhi
2. All India Kisan Sabha	Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
3. Self-Respect Movement Naicker	E.V. Ramaswami

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

a) 1 only

b) 1 and 2 only

c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. The All-India Anti-Untouchability League was established in 1932 by M.K. Gandhi for elevating the social status of the lower and backward classes. It was born out of the historic Poona Pact between Mahatma Gandhi and Babasaheb Ambedkar.

It was set up as part of his efforts to eradicate the concept of 'untouchability' from India's caste system. It was later came to be known as the Harijan Sewak Sangh. He also started the weekly Harijan in January 1933.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Between 1920 and 1940 peasant organisations arose. The first organisation to be founded was the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (1929) and in 1936 the All India Kisan Sabha.

All India Kisan Sabha was founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary. A kisan manifesto was issued and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started. The AIKS and the Congress held their sessions in Faizpur in 1936. The Congress manifesto (especially the agrarian policy) for the 1937 provincial elections was strongly influenced by the AIKS agenda.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. E.V. Ramasami Naicker, Known as Periyar (the respected), was a strong supporter of atheism; famous for his anticaste struggle and rediscovery of Dravidian identity. Initially a

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worker of the Congress party, he **started the self-respect movement (1925)** and led the anti-Brahmin movement. He also worked for the Justice party and later founded Dravidar Kazhagam; opposed to Hindi and domination of north India.
The Self-Respect Movement was aimed at nothing short of a rejection of the Brahminical religion and culture which Naicker felt was the prime instrument of exploitation of the lower castes. He sought to undermine the position of brahmin priests by formalising weddings without brahmin priests.
Source) UPSC 2019

Q.32) With reference to the 'No Changers' during the Indian National movement, consider the following statements:
1. The national schools set up by them were highly successful in spreading education to the poor peasants.
2. They played a significant role in popularising Khadi and charkha among the tribals.
3. C. Rajagopalachari and Rajendra Prasad were among the leaders of the 'No- Changers'.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The National schools and colleges were set up by the No changers which trained students in a non-colonial ideological framework. **However, the National education benefited the urban lower middle classes and the rich peasants only and not the poor peasants and masses in particular.**
Statement 2 is correct: The No-Changers devoted themselves to constructive work that connected them to the different sections of the masses. Ashrams sprang up where young men and women worked among **tribals and lower castes especially in Kheda and Bardoli areas of Gujarat and popularised the use of charkha and khadi.**
Statement 3 is correct: C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-Changers'. The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.
Source: Spectrum the brief history of modern India: Chapter 17- Emergence of Swarajists,
Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

Q.33) The following items consist of two statements one labelled as 'Assertion(A)' and the other labelled as 'Reason(R):
Assertion(A): Almost all the revolutionary nationalists refrained from participating in the Non-Cooperation movement.
Reason(R): They believed that only a violent mass revolution throughout the country would free India.
Which of the options given below is correct?
a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

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Assertion(A) is incorrect: Nearly all major leaders of revolutionary policies had been enthusiastic participants in the Non-Cooperation Movement and included Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Surya Sen, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad, Shiv Verma, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Jaidev Kapur and Jatin Das.

Reason(R) is incorrect: The revolutionaries during the first and second decade of the 20th century **did not find it practical to implement the options of creating a violent mass revolution** throughout the country. Instead, they opted to follow in the footsteps of Russian nihilists or the Irish nationalists. This methodology **involved individual heroic actions**, such as organising assassinations of unpopular officials and of traitors and informers among the revolutionaries themselves; conducting swadeshi dacoities to raise funds for revolutionary activities; and organising military conspiracies with expectation of help from the enemies of Britain.

The idea was to strike terror in the hearts of the rulers, arouse people and remove the fear of authority from their minds. The revolutionaries intended to inspire the people by appealing to their patriotism, especially the **idealistic youth who would finally drive the British out.**

Source: Spectrum the brief history of modern India: Chapter 17- Emergence of Swarajists,
Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces.

Q.34) With reference to the communist movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Communist Party of India was formed in Tashkent.
2. The 1925 Kanpur Conference of the Communist Party of India was presided over by M.N. Roy.
3. Immediately after its formation, the Communist Party of India banned its members to become a member of Indian National Congress.
4. Gandhiji showed his solidarity with communists who were arrested in relation to the Meerut conspiracy case.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1 and 4 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: M. N. Roy along with Lenin helped evolve the communist international policy towards the colonies. The Communist Party of India **(CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Kanpur communist conference held in 1925, was the first meeting on Indian soil, where almost all the communist groups and elements had joined. **Singaravelu Chettiar was the president of this conference, *Azad Sobhani*** as the vice-president, SV Ghate and Janaki Prasad Bagerhatta as general secretaries.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The communist party of India after its formation **called all its members to enrol themselves as members of the Indian National congress and** form a left wing in all its organs. It also asked its members to cooperate with all other radical nationalists and try to transform the congress into a more radical mass-based organisation.

Statement 4 is correct: In **1929 British arrested 32** radical political and trade union activists and they were put up for trial at **the Meerut conspiracy case,1929**. The defence of the prisoners was to be taken up by including **Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Ansari and M.C. Chagala. Gandhiji visited the Meerut prisoners in jail to show his solidarity with them and to seek their cooperation in the coming struggle.**

Source: India's struggle for Independence Chapter- The Rise of the left wing

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Q.35) With reference to 'Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme', consider the following statements:
1. The Scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses in power sector.
2. All Private and State-owned Electricity Distribution companies will be eligible for financial assistance under the revamped scheme.
3. Under the scheme, Smart Prepaid electric meters will be provided to consumers all over the country.
4. Power Grid Corporation of India has been nominated as the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 4 only
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The question is based on the article **"PM launches Power Sector's Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme"** published in **PIB** on **31st July 2022.** Prime Minister launched the **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme** and National Solar rooftop portal. He also laid the foundation stone of various green energy projects of NTPC.

Statement 1 is correct: **The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme aims to** improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of DISCOMs/ Power Departments excluding Private Sector DISCOMs by providing conditional financial assistance for strengthening of supply infrastructure. **The Objectives of the Scheme:**

1) **Reduction of AT&C losses to pan-India levels** of 12-15% by 2024-25.
2) Reduction of ACS-ARR gap to zero by 2024-25.
3) Developing Institutional Capabilities for Modern DISCOMs
4) Improvement in the quality, reliability, and affordability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector.

Statement 2 is incorrect: All **State-owned Electricity Distribution companies** and State /UT Power Departments (referred to as DISCOMs collectively) **excluding private Sector power companies** will be **eligible for financial assistance under the revamped scheme**. The scheme would be optional to DISCOMs and will be implemented in urban and rural areas of all States/UTs except private DISCOMs. The Scheme would be available till the year 2025-26.

Statement 3 is correct: The scheme enables consumer empowerment by way of prepaid Smart metering to be implemented in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. With an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 crore over a period of five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, the scheme aims to provide **25 crore Smart Prepaid meters to consumers all over the country**. Prepaid system of metering **minimises inefficiencies in collection**, while the **smart feature in the prepaid smart metering allows a near real time identification of loss pockets**, while also giving consumer the freedom to plan their electricity usage as per their own needs and resources.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) have been nominated as the nodal agencies for the implementation of the scheme.

Source: Reform-based scheme: Discoms get till Dec 31 -ForumIAS Blog
RDSS (recindia.nic.in)
Final_Revamped_Scheme_Guidelines.pdf (powermin.gov.in)

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Q.36) With reference to the Kanpur Bolshevik Case, consider the following statements:
1. Under this case, the British convicted communist members for organising an Indian Railway Strike.
2. Muzaffar Ahmed and Shaukat Usmani were arrested by the British in this case.
3. It was the first conspiracy case that the British launched against communists in India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 3 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: In the **Kanpur Bolshevik case 1924,** the accused were charged that they as communists were seeking "**to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution".**
Statement 2 is correct: The **accused** in the cases included, among others, important communist organisers who worked in India, such as **S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad, Nalini Gupta and Shaukat Usmani. All four were sentenced to four years of imprisonment**.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Kanpur Bolshevik case 1924 is not a first conspiracy case against communists members in India. Already in early 1920s, communists trying to enter India from the Soviet Union had been tried in a series of conspiracy cases at Peshawar and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. **The Peshawar Conspiracy Cases** were a set of five legal cases which took place between **1922 and 1927** in British India.
Source: India's struggle for Independence: Chapter - The rise of the left wing

Q.37) With reference to the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), consider the following statements:
1. Lokmanya Tilak played an instrumental role in its formation.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai was the first President of AITUC.
3. At the Gaya session, Indian National Congress objected to the formation of AITUC.
4. To pacify AITUC, British introduced the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: The All-India Trade Union Congress (**AITUC) was formed in 1920. Lokmanya Tilak** who had developed a close association with **Bombay worker**s and played an **instrumental role i**n the formation of the AITUC.
Statement 2 is correct: Lala Lajpat Rai the famous radical ladder from Punjab was the **first president of the AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal was its general secretary.** In his first presidential address, Lajpat Rai asked workers to organise, agitate and educate. He was **among the first in India to link capitalism with imperialism** and emphasised the crucial role of the working class in fighting this combination.
Statement 3 is incorrect: INC in the Gaya session, 1922 welcomed the formation of AITUC and formed a committee consisting of prominent congressmen to assist them. **C.R.Das** in his **presidential address to the**

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Gaya Congress said that the congress must take up the causes of peasants and workers and see it from the point of view of their own interest and larger goal of achieving swaraj.
Statement 4 is incorrect: British introduced Trade disputes act **not to pacify but to suppress the AITUC**. **Trade Disputes Act, 1929 is one of the repressive laws** enacted by the British to suppress the trade union movement in India. It made **illegal the strikes in public utility services** like posts, railways, water and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave an advance notice of one month to the administration. I**t forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.**
Source: India's Struggle for Independence: Chapter - The Indian Working class and the National movement

Q.38) With reference to the Justice party, Consider the following statements
1. It played a significant role in organising the boycott of Simon commission in the Madras Presidency region.
2. It boycotted the 1920 legislative elections in response to the launch of the Non-cooperation movement.
3. It supported the cause of Indian National Army Prisoners.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 3 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Justice Party officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation founded by Dr T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti and C.N. Mudaliar on behalf of intermediate castes. It was started in **response against domination of brahmins** in government service, education and political field.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Those who decided to support the **Congress call of boycott of the Simon Commission** included the liberals of the **Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah**. Some others, such as the **Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: Unsatisfied with the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms and the March 1919 Rowlatt Act, Mahatma Gandhi launched his non-cooperation movement in 1919. **The Justice Party did not support the cause of the Non-Cooperation Movement.** In the 1920 elections the Justice party won 63 of the 98 seats.
Statement 3 is correct: Apart from the Congress, the Muslim League, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, **Justice Party,** Ahrars in Rawalpindi, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League showed their solidarity with the INA prisoners.
The Indian National Army trials (also known as the **INA trials and the Red Fort trials)** was the British **I**ndian trial by court-martial of a number of officers of the Indian National Army (INA) between **1945 to 1946,** on various charges of treason, torture, etc during the Second World War. **Colonel Prem Sahgal, Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, and Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan** were taken prisoners.
Source: Spectrum: Chapter - Simon commission and the Nehru report, Post war National Scenario

Q.39) Which of the following can be considered as reasons for increase in revolutionary activities after the Non-Cooperation movement?
1. Sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation movement.
2. Arrest of major national leaders during the non-cooperation movement.

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3. Emergence of new social classes such as industrial workers after the end of first world war.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The sudden suspension of NCM shattered the high hopes raised earlier. Many young people began to question the very basic strategy of the national leaders and its emphasis on nonviolence. But since younger nationalists were not attracted to the parliamentary work of the Swarajists or to the patient, undramatic, constructive work of the No-changers, they were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India. Thus, revolutionary activity was revived.

Statement 2 is correct: Prominent freedom leaders including Gandhiji were **arrested** during the NCM which left the young freedom fighters to look for alternatives.

Statement 3 is correct: With the **upsurge of the working class, trade unionism after the first world war,** the revolutionary nationalist could see the **revolutionary potential of the new class** and desire to harness it to the nationalist revolution.

Source: India's Struggle for Independence: Chapter – Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen and the Revolutionary nationalists.

Q.40) With reference to the election of Vice President in India, consider the following statements:
1. The weightage of total votes from Lok Sabha is more than that from Rajya Sabha.
2. Only elected members of state Legislative Assemblies are part of the electoral college.
3. Both nominated as well as elected members of Parliament are a part of the electoral college.
4. The Supreme Court is the final authority in all disputes regarding his election.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Vice President is the Ex-Officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who is next in precedence to the President. He too, like the President, is elected indirectly on the basis of proportional representation with single transferable vote. So, for the purpose of electing the Vice President in this indirect fashion, an electoral college is constituted, which has the following features.

Statement 1 is correct: Just as in the case of the election of the President, the **weightage of each vote** is kept **equal**, **whether** it be **from the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha**. However, since the **number of members in Lok Sabha** is far **greater** than that of the Rajya Sabha, the weightage of total votes from Lok Sabha is more than that from Rajya Sabha.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Neither elected nor nominated members of **State Legislative Assemblies** are a **part of the electoral college** that elects the Vice President.

This is **unlike the President's election**, wherein the **elected members of state Legislative Assemblie**s are a part of their electoral college.

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Statement 3 is correct: In the **election of the Vice President**, **both elected as well as nominated members** in **both the Houses of the Parliament** (Rajya Sabha + Lok Sabha) take p**art in the electoral college.**
By contrast, in the **election of the President**, **only elected members** of **both the Houses** (as well as **state legislative assemblies**) are a part of the electoral college.
Statement 4 is correct: In case of any **disputes** regarding the **election of Vice President** (as well as that of the **President)**, the **Supreme Court** is the **only and final authority** to be deciding this matter.
This is not to be confused with the **disputes** relating to the **election of the members of Parliament**, that are decided by the **President** (or the **Governor,** in case of **MLAs**) along with c**onsultation from** the **Election Commission.**
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 6th edition, Ch-18;
http://164.100.47.5/Chairman-Rajyasabha/VPElection.htm

Q.41) Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932, mainly because
a) Round Table Conference failed to satisfy Indian political aspirations
b) Congress and Muslim League had differences of opinion
c) Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award
d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The British Premier Ramsay MacDonald, announced the **Communal Award which provided for separate electorates for the 'Depressed Classes'.** Gandhi was in Yervada Jail, protesting against the separate electorate, he commenced his fast unto death. A solution was found to the communal problem in form of Poona Pact.
Source) UPSC 2012

Q.42) With reference to the Hindustan Republican Association/Army (HRA), consider the following statements:
1. It was founded by Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev in Lahore.
2. It wanted to establish a Federal Republic of United States of India based on the Universal adult franchise.
3. Its leaders were hanged by the British under the Kakori Robbery Case.
4. It played a major role in the passage of the Public Safety Bill.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The Hindustan Republican Association/Army or HRA (later renamed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA) was **founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal.**
Statement 2 is correct: It proposed the overthrow of British colonial rule and its replacement with what it termed a **Federal Republic of the United States of India**. In addition, it sought **universal suffrage** and the socialist-oriented aim of the abolition of all systems which make any kind of **exploitation of man by man possible.**

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Statement 3 is correct: The Kakori Train robbery was a train robbery that took place at Kakori, a village near Lucknow in 1925. It was organised **by Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**. **Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Nath Lahiri were hanged**. Chandrashekar Azad remained at large He reorganised the HRA in 1928 and operated it till his death in 1931.
Statement 4 is incorrect: Bhagat Singh and B.K.Dutt were asked by HSRA to throw a **bomb** in the central legislative assembly on **1929** against the passage of the **Public Safety Bill** and Trade Disputes bill which would reduce the civil liberties of citizens in general and workers in particular.
Source: Bipin Chandra: Chapter- Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen and the Revolutionary Nationalists

Q.43) What is the correct chronological order of the following events?
1. Chittagong Armory raid
2. First Round Table conference
3. Bombing of Cental legislative Council by Bhagat Singh
4. Arrival of Simon Commission in India
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1-2-3-4
b) 4-3-2-1
c) 3-4-1-2
d) 4-3-1-2

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
4-3-1-2 is the correct chronological order of the given events.
Event 4: The Indian Statutory Commission also known as **Simon Commission,** is an all-white commission under the **chairmanship of Sir John Simon**. The commission arrived in **India in 1928.** to study constitutional reform in India. Its members included **Clement Attlee**, who became committed to **self-government for India.**
Event 3: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt had thrown two bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in New Delhi on **8 April 1929**. After they were arrested**, he and Singh initiated a historic hunger strike** protesting against the **abusive treatment of Indian political prisoners,** and eventually secured some rights for them.
Event 1: Chittagong armoury raid was an **attempt in April 1930 to raid the armoury of police** and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now in Bangladesh) **by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen.**
Event 2: First Round Table Conference was held between November 1930 – January 1931. The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–1932 were a series of peace conferences organised by the British Government and Indian political personalities to **discuss constitutional reforms in India. These** started in November 1930 and ended in December 1932.
Source: Spectrum: The brief history of India

Q.44) Consider the following pairs:

Conspiracy case	**Activist convicted**
1. Lahore Conspiracy case	Batukeshwar Dutt
2. Meerut Conspiracy case	S.A. Dange

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3. Alipore Conspiracy case — Bhikhaji Cama

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Pair 1 is incorrect: Bhagat Singh, **Sukhdev and Rajguru** were tried in the **Lahore conspiracy case** for killing the British police J.P. Saunders to take revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. Dutt was tried in the Central Assembly Bomb Case.
Pair 2 is correct: In March 1929, the Government arrested 31 labour leaders, and the three-and-a-half-year trial resulted in the **conviction of Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Shaukat Usmani** and others. This is known as the **Meerut conspiracy case.**
Pair 3 is incorrect: In 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a particularly sadistic white judge, **Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur**. Kingsford was not in the carriage. Unfortunately, two British ladies, instead, got killed. Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged. British arrested many including **the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra**, who were tried in the **Alipore conspiracy case**, variously called Manick Tolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy.
Source: Spectrum: The brief history of Modern India

Q.45) With reference to *Zero Coupon Zero Principal* instruments, consider the following statements:
1. It is a financial instrument that can be issued only by the Government of India.
2. It is a security that will be listed on stock exchanges.
3. It will be used to raise funds as donations, with no obligation of repayment.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The government on July 16, 2022 declared the so-called zero-coupon, zero-principal instruments as securities that can be listed on particular exchanges. These are financial instruments to facilitate donations to non-profits in a more transparent and organised manner.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) is a **financial instrument** resembling a debt raising bond that will be **issued** by a **not-for-profit charity**, **not the Government of India**. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.
Statement 2 is correct: Like other marketable securities, the **SEBI** has rolled out **rules** relating to these financial instruments. One of them is that **these instruments will be listed like securities** on stock exchanges. They will be listed on a **special sub category of stock exchanges**, called the **Social Stock Exchanges**, which was announced by the SEBI in 2021.

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The **concept of Social Stock Exchanges** was announced in the **Budget Speech of 2019-20**. They were **first cleared by Sebi in September 2021**. They are meant to be **exchanges–like the NSE and BSE**–except they **will list only securities that raise money for non-profit or for-profit social enterprises.** These exchanges are still in the works.

Statement 3 is correct: Normally when people **issue bonds,** they have to **repay** the **principal** as well as the **interest (known as Coupon)** after a fixed period of time. However, with these financial instruments, the **issuer pays neither the interest nor the principal,** as this **payment is a donation, not a loan**. Hence the name **Zero Coupon Zero Principal instruments**. This is a **new way to raise funds for donation** to charities for social upliftment, that has been formulated by the government.

Knowledge Base:

Benefits of using these instruments:

This new tool gives more insight into how donations will be used.

There have been concerns around lack of transparency in the way donations are used by these (non-profit or for-profit social) enterprises. The organisations listed on the exchange will need to do regular audits of social impact and these will be disclosed to all stakeholders (much like it is done by for-profit entities on regular stock exchanges)".

Also, if an organisation issues these instruments and has few takers, it can be a red flag for other donors.

Source: https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/markets/mc-explains-what-is-a-zero-coupon-zero-principal-instrument-8855131.html

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/stocks/news/govt-declares-zero-coupon-zero-principal-instruments-as-securities/articleshow/92959209.cms?from=mdr

Q.46) With reference to the revolutionary nationalist Gopinath Saha, consider the following statements:

1. He was one of the prominent leaders of the Chittagong Armoury Raid of 1930.
2. He made an assassination attempt on the Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: He was **hanged by the British in 1924 while t**he **Chittagong armoury raid started only in 1930.**

Statement 2 is correct: Assassination attempt on the notorious Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart was made by Gopinath Saha in 1924. However, another man named Day got killed. The government, armed with a new ordinance, came down heavily on revolutionaries. **Gopinath Saha was hanged** despite massive popular protest.

Source: Bipin Chandra: Chapter- Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen and the Revolutionary Nationalists

Q.47) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Journal/Paper/ Book	**Published by**
1. Yugantar	Khudiram Bose

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2. Indian Sociologists	Shyamji Krishna Varma
3. Bandi Jivan	Sachindra Nath Sanyal
4. Philosophy of the bomb	Batukeshwar Dutt

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Option 1 is incorrect: Yugantar Patrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendra Nath Dutt **(not by Aurobindo Ghosh).** A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation **Anushilan Samiti** that was taking shape in Bengal at the time.
Option 2 is correct: Shyamji Krishna Varma (1857 – 1930) was an Indian revolutionary fighter, an Indian patriot, lawyer and journalist who **founded the Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London.**
Option 3 is correct: Sachindra Nath Sanyal (1890 – 1942) was an Indian revolutionary and **co-founder of the Hindustan Republican Army**. He authored **Bandi Jivan.**
Option 4 is incorrect: Bhagwati Charan Vohra planned and executed in 1929, the bomb blast under the train of **Viceroy Lord Irwin** on the Delhi-Agra railway line. The viceroy escaped unhurt and **Mahatma Gandhi** condemned the revolutionary act through his article **The Cult of Bomb**.
In response to Gandhi's article, Vohra (not Batukeshwar Dutt), in consultation with Azad, wrote an article entitled **The Philosophy of the Bomb.**
Source: Spectrum: Appendix 8

Q.48) With respect to the role of Women in Indian National movement, Pritilata Waddedar and Kalpana Dutt were remembered as:
a) leaders of the Quit India movement
b) members of the All-India Women's conference
c) members of the movement led by Surya Sen
d) members of the Ghadar party

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Pritilata Waddedar joined a revolutionary group headed by Surya Sen. She is known for leading fifteen revolutionaries in the 1932-armed attack during which one person was killed and eleven injured. The revolutionaries torched the club and were later caught by the colonial police. **To escape arrest, Pritilata committed suicide by cyanide.**
Kalpana Dutt was a **member of the armed independence movement led by Surya Sen**, which carried out the Chittagong armoury raid in 1930. She was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence.
Source: India's Struggle for Independence: Chapter- Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen and the Revolutionary Nationalists

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Q.49) Which of the following were said to be the drawbacks of the militant nationalist movement in India?
1. Despite active participation and support from the peasants and masses, they were repressed by the government.
2. Some Extremist leaders did not have a common and consistent ideology regarding their functioning and goals.
3. There was a general lack of Muslim participation due to conservative practices by militant leaders.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The first half of the statement is wrong as the Revolutionary movement's social base was mostly limited to urban middle class rather than from peasants and common masses. The **second half is correct as the active repression** by the Government actually led to the decline of revolutionary movements due to their narrow social base.
Statement 2 is correct: The Extremist ideology and its functioning lacked consistency. Its advocates ranged from open members and secret sympathisers to those opposed to any kind of political violence. Its leaders—Aurobindo, Tilak, B.C. Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai—had different perceptions of their goal. For Tilak, swaraj meant some sort of self-government, while for Aurobindo it meant complete independence from foreign rule.
Statement 3 is correct: Certain aspects and **rituals such as taking oath before kali, dips in Ganges River followed by the conservative revolutionary leaders led to restricted participation by Muslims**. This does not mean that they were anti Muslim or wholly communal in fact most of them wanted Hindu Muslim unity and Bharat Mata was in a way linked with religion.
Source: 12th Old NCERT- Modern India Chapter - Nationalist movement 1905-18

Q.50) Which of the following statements regarding the historical site of Sannati is correct?
a) It was built entirely during the Mauryan period.
b) It has monuments relating to Jainism, Buddhism as well as Hinduism.
c) It is situated on the banks of river Tungabhadra near Hampi.
d) It has a Major Rock Edict with only surviving image of Asoka.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Left almost unattended for 20 years after it came to light through the excavation by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) between 1994 and 2001, the ancient Buddhist site near Kanaganahalli (forming part of Sannati site) has finally got some attention. The ASI has now come up with a plan for the conservation of the site at a cost of 3.5 crore and work has just begun.
Statement a is incorrect: It was **built in multiple periods of history**, from **Mauryan times to Satavahana and post Satavahana period** as well. The site has a **Maha Adhaloka Chaitya/ Stupa** that was built in **stages** from **3rd century BCE to 3rd century CE**. Hence this statement is **incorrect.**
Statement b is incorrect: It has **monuments relating** to **Buddhism** and is **mainly a Buddhist site**. It has a **Stupa, a Chaitya**, as well as **Viharas**. Other than these, it has **some secular monuments** of the **Asokan period** as well.

But it **doesn't have any Jain or Hindu monuments** of note belonging to that period. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

Statement c is incorrect: It is **situated** on the **banks** of the **river Bhima (not river Tungabhadra)**, in **Gulbarga** district in **northern Karnataka**. Also, it is **not** in the **near vicinity of Hampi**. It is **close** to the **Buddhist/ Asokan site of Kanaganahalli.** Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

Statement d is correct: It is also **famous for Ashokan Rock Edicts (Major)**. **Especially** because at this site there is a **slab with flat relief** showing a **portrait of emperor Ashoka**, the **only known surviving one**. Hence this statement is **correct**.

Knowledge Base:

The monuments at this site have been built by sourcing the locally available limestone.

There is a Kali temple in Chandralamba, but from much later period located nearby.

The inscribed sculpture of Asoka also features his queens, attendants, and an inscription in Brahmi which says 'Rayo Asoka'.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/sannati-ancient-buddhist-site-finally-in-focus-after-20-years/article65619746.ece

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